

## Healthy People 2020 Summary of Objectives

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### Substance Abuse

**Number      Objective Short Title**

#### **Policy and Prevention**

SA-1	Adolescents riding with a driver who has been drinking
SA-2	Substance-free adolescents
SA-3	Adolescent disapproval of substance abuse
SA-4	Adolescent perception of risk associated with substance abuse
SA-5	Specialty courts
SA-6	Mandatory ignition interlock laws

#### **Screening and Treatment**

SA-7	Admissions for injection drug use
SA-8	Receipt of specialty treatment for substance abuse or dependence
SA-9	Referral for care and treatment
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#### **Epidemiology and Surveillance**

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SA-14	Binge drinking
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SA-16	Average annual alcohol consumption
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SA-18	Steroid use among adolescents
SA-19	Prescription drug abuse
SA-20	Alcohol-attributable deaths

SA-21 Inhalant use among adolescents

## Topic Area: Substance Abuse

### Policy and Prevention

**SA-1:** Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

Target: 25.5 percent.

Baseline: 28.3 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

**SA-2:** Increase the proportion of adolescents never using substances.

SA-2.1 Increase the proportion of at risk adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who, in the past year, refrained from using alcohol for the first time.

Target: 94.4 percent.

Baseline: 85.8 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who had never used alcohol in their lives refrained from using alcohol for the first time in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA-2.2 Increase the proportion of at risk adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who, in the past year, refrained from using marijuana for the first time.

Target: 96.4 percent.

Baseline: 94.4 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who had never used marijuana in their lives refrained from using marijuana for the first time in 2008.

Target setting method: 2 percentage point improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA-2.3 Increase the proportion of high school seniors never using substances—Alcoholic beverages.

Target: 30.5 percent.

Baseline: 27.7 percent of high school seniors reported never using alcoholic beverages in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–2.4 Increase the proportion of high school seniors never using substances—Illicit drugs.

Target: 58.6 percent.

Baseline: 53.3 percent of high school seniors reported never using illicit drugs in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

**SA–3:** Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of substance abuse.

SA–3.1 Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day—8th graders.

Target: 86.4 percent.

Baseline: 78.5 percent of 8th graders reported that they disapproved of people having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–3.2 Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day—10th graders.

Target: 85.4 percent.

Baseline: 77.6 percent of 10th graders reported that they disapproved of people having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–3.3 Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day—12th graders.

Target: 77.6 percent.

Baseline: 70.5 percent of 12th graders reported that they disapproved of people having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–3.4 Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of trying marijuana or hashish once or twice—8th graders.

Target: 82.8 percent.

Baseline: 75.3 percent of 8th graders reported that they disapproved of people trying marijuana or hashish once or twice in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–3.5 Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of trying marijuana or hashish once or twice—10th graders.

Target: 66.1 percent.

Baseline: 60.1 percent of 10th graders reported that they disapproved of people trying marijuana or hashish once or twice in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–3.6 Increase the proportion of adolescents who disapprove of trying marijuana or hashish once or twice—12th graders.

Target: 60.3 percent.

Baseline: 54.8 percent of 12th graders reported that they disapproved of people trying marijuana or hashish once or twice in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

**SA–4:** Increase the proportion of adolescents who perceive great risk associated with substance abuse.

SA–4.1 Increase the proportion of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years perceiving great risk associated with substance abuse—Consuming five or more alcoholic drinks at a single occasion once or twice a week.

Target: 44.6 percent.

Baseline: 40.5 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported that they perceived great risk associated with consuming five or more alcoholic drinks at a single occasion once or twice a week in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–4.2 Increase the proportion of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years perceiving great risk associated with substance abuse—Smoking marijuana once per month.

Target: 37.3 percent.

Baseline: 33.9 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported that they perceived great risk associated with smoking marijuana once per month in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–4.3 Increase the proportion of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years perceiving great risk associated with substance abuse—Using cocaine once per month.

Target: 54.7 percent.

Baseline: 49.7 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported that they perceived great risk associated with using cocaine once per month in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–5:** (Developmental) Increase the number of drug, driving while impaired (DWI), and other specialty courts in the United States.

Potential data source: National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) database.

**SA–6:** Increase the number of States with mandatory ignition interlock laws for first and repeat impaired driving offenders in the United States.

Target: 51 (50 States and the District of Columbia).

Baseline: 13 States had mandatory ignition interlock laws for first and repeat impaired driving offenders in 2009.

Target setting method: Total coverage.

Data source: Status of State Ignition Interlock Laws, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).

## **Screening and Treatment**

**SA–7:** Increase the number of admissions to substance abuse treatment for injection drug use.

Target: 279,706 admission to Level I and Level II trauma centers.

Baseline: 254,278 admissions to Level I and Level II trauma centers to substance abuse treatment programs for injection drug use were reported in 2006.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS), SAMHSA.

**SA–8:** Increase the proportion of persons who need alcohol and/or illicit drug treatment and received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year.

SA–8.1 Increase the proportion of persons who need illicit drug treatment and received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year.

Target: 17.6 percent.

Baseline: 16.0 percent of persons aged 12 years and older who needed illicit drug treatment reported that they received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–8.2 Increase the proportion of persons who need alcohol and/or illicit drug treatment and received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year.

Target: 10.9 percent.

Baseline: 9.9 percent of persons aged 12 years and older who needed alcohol treatment and/or illicit drug treatment reported that they received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–8.3 Increase the proportion of persons who need alcohol abuse or dependence treatment and received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year.

Target: 9.0 percent.

Baseline: 8.2 percent of persons aged 12 years and older who needed alcohol treatment reported that they received specialty treatment for abuse or dependence in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–9:** (Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons who are referred for follow-up care for alcohol problems, drug problems after diagnosis, or treatment for one of these conditions in a hospital emergency department (ED).

Potential data source: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.

**SA–10:** Increase the number of Level I and Level II trauma centers and primary care settings that implement evidence-based alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention (SBI).

Target: 358 Level I and Level II trauma centers.

Baseline: 325 Level I and Level II trauma centers met the criteria for implementing evidence-based alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Trauma Registry System (TRACS), American College of Surgeons (ACS).

## **Epidemiology and Surveillance**

**SA–11:** Reduce cirrhosis deaths.

Target: 8.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 9.1 cirrhosis deaths per 100,000 population occurred in 2007 (age adjusted per 100,000 standard population).

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC, NCHS.

**SA–12:** Reduce drug-induced deaths.

Target: 11.3 deaths per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 12.6 drug-induced deaths per 100,000 population occurred in 2007 (age adjusted per 100,000 standard population).

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M), CDC, NCHS.

**SA–13:** Reduce past-month use of illicit substances.

SA–13.1 Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days.

Target: 16.6 percent.



Baseline: 18.4 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported use of alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–13.2 Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of marijuana during the past 30 days.

Target: 6.0 percent.

Baseline: 6.7 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported use of marijuana during the past 30 days in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–13.3 Reduce the proportion of adults reporting use of any illicit drug during the past 30 days.

Target: 7.1 percent.

Baseline: 7.9 percent of adults aged 18 years and older reported use of any illicit drug during the past 30 days in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–14:** Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages.

SA–14.1 Reduce the proportion of students engaging in binge drinking during the past 2 weeks—high school seniors.

Target: 22.7 percent.

Baseline: 25.2 percent of high school seniors reported that they engaged in binge drinking during the past 2 weeks in 2009.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA–14.2 Reduce the proportion of students engaging in binge drinking during the past 2 weeks—college students.

Target: 36.0 percent.

Baseline: 40.0 percent of college students reported that they engaged in binge drinking during the past 2 weeks in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

**SA–14.3** Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking during the past 30 days—adults aged 18 years and older.

Target: 24.4 percent.

Baseline: 27.1 percent of adults aged 18 years and older reported that they engaged in binge drinking during the past 30 days in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–14.4** Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking during the past month—adolescents aged 12 to 17 years.

Target: 8.5 percent.

Baseline: 9.4 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported that they engaged in binge drinking during the past month in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–15:** Reduce the proportion of adults who drank excessively in the previous 30 days.

Target: 25.3 percent.

Baseline: 28.1 percent of adults aged 18 years and older reported that they drank excessively in the previous 30 days in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–16:** Reduce average annual alcohol consumption.

Target: 2.1 gallons.

Baseline: 2.3 gallons of ethanol per person aged 14 years and older were consumed in 2007.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), NIH, NIAAA.

**SA-17:** Decrease the rate of alcohol-impaired driving (.08+ blood alcohol content [BAC]) fatalities.

Target: 0.38 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

Baseline: 0.40 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled involved a driver or motorcycle rider with a BAC of .08 or greater in 2008.

Target setting method: Maintain consistency with national programs, regulations, policies, and laws.

Data source: Analysis Reporting System (FARS), DOT, NHTSA.

**SA-18:** Reduce steroid use among adolescents.

SA-18.1 Reduce steroid use among 8th graders.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 1.3 percent of 8th graders reported that they used steroids in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA-18.2 Reduce steroid use among 10th graders.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 1.3 percent of 10th graders reported that they used steroids in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

SA-18.3 Reduce steroid use among 12th graders.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 2.2 percent of 12th graders reported that they used steroids in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

**SA–19:** Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of prescription drugs.

SA–19.1 Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 4.8 percent of persons aged 12 years and older reported nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–19.2 Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of tranquilizers.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 2.0 percent of persons aged 12 years and older reported nonmedical use of tranquilizers in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–19.3 Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of stimulants.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 1.06 percent of persons aged 12 years and older reported nonmedical use of stimulants in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–19.4 Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of sedatives.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 0.25 percent of persons aged 12 years and older reported nonmedical use of sedatives in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

SA–19.5 Reduce the past-year nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug (including pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives).

Target: 5.5 percent.

Baseline: 6.1 percent of persons aged 12 years and older reported nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

**SA–20:** Reduce the number of deaths attributable to alcohol.

Target: 71,681 deaths.

Baseline: 79,646 deaths attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use occurred in 2001–05 (average annual number).

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Alcohol Related Disease Impact (ARDI) System, CDC.

**SA–21:** Reduce the proportion of adolescents who use inhalants.

Target: Not applicable.

Baseline: 3.9 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years reported that they used inhalants in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.